

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
 ONE YEAR.....\$6 00
 SIX MONTHS.....3 00
 ONE MONTH.....1 00

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every post office in the State. Will our friends accept, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in their behalf.

The editor of the Louisville Journal is fast learning the radical lesson. Nobody is so ready for the Union unless he has the shibboleth of his party. He will be a pretty good radical after awhile. We commend him to his fellow-laborer, the Cincinnati Gazette, as a pupil, and from the progress he has made, we presume the Gazette will soon give us a good account of him. He has been a quasi up to this time, but he will denounce all as secessionists who do not support his party he will do very well.

The Northern Democrats are, in the language of the Journal's friends on the other side of the river, secessionists, traitors and Copperheads. The Journal doesn't call them so; he wants to claim kin for the present to that organization; but he will soon get over that. If he expect to have any credit with the secessionists, he must fall into their style, and denounce all opponents of the Administration as secessionists. He has made a pretty good beginning, and in a few days he will, no doubt, be able to repeat his whole lesson.

We are today a better Union man than he or his party. He and his party have placed the condition of this State in more peril than ever. They don't occupy the position the Union men of Kentucky have always occupied up to this time. There is not a corporal's guard of them who did not approve the refusal of our Congress to vote for the appropriation bill. There is not a corporal's guard of them who will vote a dollar as long as money is to be used to raise negro regiments and carry out the President's proclamation. No Congressman can be elected here by a fair vote who will vote a dollar under such circumstances, and we want the Journal to say now if this party will support men who will vote a dollar while the money is used for such a purpose.

The correct course for the conservatives in the next Congress, and if we are not mistaken in our opinion, is to resolve that the President's proclamation shall be withdrawn; that all negro troops shall be disbanded; that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended in States refusing to the Union; that arbitrary arrests outside of the theater of the war shall cease; that free speech and a free press shall be maintained, subject only to the restraints of law; that the military shall be subject to the civil power; that the protection of the Constitution shall be extended to all whose obligations to it claim.

After such a programme as this, it will be for the Administration to say what they will do about it. If they refuse to come up to what justice requires, and what the self-respect of the country requires, then there is but one thing to do, and that is, to refuse men and money. This is necessary to save the United States right before the world. Another thing should be required, and that is, that the Government at Washington should propose to the South a National Convention, to which this whole difficulty should be referred, composed of delegates from every Congressional district, and if it be accepted, the war should cease. We think the people should take this matter in hand by their representatives, and not leave the country to be torn to pieces and ruined by an irrepressible conflict, carried on as the present programme indicates.

It may be said that no proposition, except submission, should be offered to rebels; that the dignity of the Government forbids any overtures. That would do the war had been conducted with strict regard to the Constitution, perhaps; but dignity should stand aside just now. Sydney Smith said old establishments usually die of dignity, and we don't want the great ocean-bound Republic to die of this disease.

Now, what Kentucky will object to, is that who will not demand it as far as his vote can go? A friend has sent us the Knoxville Register, of March 10. It is down terribly on the despotism of Abraham Lincoln. That is bad enough; but really it is amusing when we see it denounced by a subject of the Southern Confederacy. The subject of one unmitigated despotism denouncing another despotism, is laugh at. Both sections of the Union are in a military rule; partly from the necessity of the case, and partly from naked usurpations of power, without sanction of Constitutions or laws.

We don't know any place so much under despotic rule as the Southern Confederacy. If the people there were as free as the North is practically, we could hope for some settlement to this controversy so unusual and bloody; but the power at Richmond rules despotically and irrevocably.

Can the editor to-day suggest and advocate a reconstruction of the Union; or will he dare allow another to do so through his columns? He knows very well he dare not do it. He does not wish to do it, to be sure, but perhaps others do. They once did, we know, even in Kentucky since this bloody drama began. The editor is free to do as he pleases, so long as he pleases the Southern Confederacy; but if he should be convinced that Davis & Co. are wrong—if he could get rid of prejudice and look at the permanent interest and happiness of the Southern people, he would concur in his opinion—then he would be no longer free.

We all have read up here the confederate bill, and the means of searching despotism they employed to execute it. We have seen the men they have banished from their Southern homes. We have read their conscription bills and their contemptuous disregard of State rights and personal rights. They claim Kentucky as one of their States; yet, when their marauding bands come here, they don't extend to Kentuckians the protection of their own Constitution. They plunder and rob without scruple. We are their citizens; by their theory, but they do not give us the protection that their own Constitution guarantees to all their citizens.

We object to our Government, in that it does not extend to Southern people, non-combatants, the protection of a Constitution they are bound on our theory to obey. But whilst we object to this self-satisfying conduct in our Government, the Southern Confederacy does no better. It tramples on its own Constitution as much as the authorities trample on ours. The Southern armies burn up the private property of its own citizens upon what they hold a military necessity. Indeed, military necessity is all the law they have; and as it is greater yet than ours, it leads to more premeditated and grinding despotism. We here present a case of a constitution to which this war has brought this portion of the United States; but down in Dixie they are so much enslaved they don't feel the chains. They boast of a freedom that all the world sees they don't possess, and they rail at us for submissionists who are better off than they are.

We repeat, let us have as much practical freedom South as we have North, and this matter will soon be adjusted.

COL. JOHN H. McHENRY.—We take the utmost pleasure in announcing this gentleman as the candidate for Congress in the district in which he lives. While we would by no means underestimate the services of the gentleman who formerly represented that constituency, we think there are strong reasons for preferring the talented young gentleman whose name heads this article. He has ability, and is as soundly loyal as he is bitterly opposed to the prevailing spirit of radicalism at Washington. We feel assured that he will not feel himself bound to squander the people's money by playing it in the hands of virulent Abolitionists, who would rather see the Union buried in the bottom of the ocean than restored as it was. We are confident, from his past career, that he will not unconditionally place money in the hands of such men, simply because they claim to be for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Before he gives money, he will know that it is not to be perverted to the foul purposes of Abolitionism, or not give it at all. He will not go to Washington hide-bound and chained to the Government.

He ought to have it for another reason. He has been made a mark by the Abolition Government at Washington—summarily dismissed from the service because he would not turn negro stealer at the dictation of Lincoln and Stanton. His election would be a high and sterling rebuke for their action in his case, and we hope he will have a clear track. He has proved his valorous by his late services at Fort Donelson and other points, and the whole State would rejoice to see him properly rewarded, after the gross injustice done him. In urging his claims we would not be understood as taking anything from the merits of the other candidates, Messrs. Yeaman and Kinney, whose services and abilities are widely and deservedly known and esteemed, but we consider the case as peculiar. We hope all good Democrats will center upon him and elect him, as we know they can without difficulty.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. Gen. W. D. Dunlap, of Lancaster, as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, subject to the decision of a Convention of the district.

Mr. Dunlap, as our readers know, represented the Eighth District in the last Congress, and represented it most ably and faithfully. Never did a constituent have a more thorough representative more thoroughly true to his great trust. Loyal, judicious, energetic, unflinching, and high-minded, he has borne himself in Congress, that, while faithfully discharging his great trust, he has ever been salutary. His public impulses are all healthy, and he invariably acts with his judgment and energy. He is a Kentuckian of the glorious school of Crittenden. The country does not hold a more unflinching patriot or a more conscientious Union man.

The Louisville Journal has a hard task to perform. Mr. Dunlap voted for that appropriation bill, which the rest of our Representatives, except Casey, would not vote for. The Journal says after they could not get an opportunity to vote for their province, they had to do something to make a correct record. If they voted for the bill, they would be exposed to the calumny of supporting a war for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Dunlap exposed himself to the calumny of supporting a war for the abolition of slavery. The Journal now gives him most unequalled praise; but at the time he said that he was inclined to think "the course pursued by the majority was the most discreet and proper." The conduct of Mr. Dunlap sometimes ago was not as discreet and proper as the conduct of the majority; but now he seems to have faced about, for he has lauded nobody as he has done Mr. Dunlap.

The editor of the Journal and the Hon. J. F. Bell, after educating the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart, didn't follow out their great principle and fight for it. Nobody was more zealous than they for the disunion issue, but they would not stand up to the great principle right at all hazards and at the last extremity.

Now how is it? Slavery is in the States, and attempted to be destroyed. The army and navy are instructed to accomplish the end. Go ahead, say Mr. Bell and the editor of the Journal, was the process.

If we correctly understand our neighbor, his complaint against Mr. Bell and the editor is that, although we were both strenuous deniers of the rights of the South under the Constitution, we were not at first but are not even now disunionists. This is undoubtedly true—we confess the atrocious crime of loyalty first and last and all the time. We think we are justified in calling it a point somewhat obscure. Our neighbor has evidently not improved his judgment by changing his party. We think we have known him to be quite as perspicacious when he was called a patriot by others as we are by himself.

Well, we take men in earnest generally. When they insist that a great Constitutional right is involved—so great that they can't let a perilous subsleep that had been settled—we infer that they will not give it up. The South is justified in this rebellion if she is denied a great Constitutional right. A free people ought not to submit to that. As to the right of loyalty, the Journal has not been much guilty.

It is admitted that the means in the hands of the Government is not used for the restoration of the Union as it was. Even the restoration of the late radical convention admit this much. Now we ask it any member of Congress can, consistently with his oath, vote money for unconstitutional purposes? He is unable to annex the condition that it shall be only for the protection of the Union and the Constitution, is it not his duty to vote against the appropriation?

The Journal shrugs and apologizes because Kentucky Congressmen refused to vote for an appropriation to the Government, to be used for Abolition purposes. No excuse or apology is necessary. It was the noblest act of their lives, and we are proud to record it. It would have been an enviable thing to stand up to the secessionists standing up to the councils of the nation and publicly voting money to be used in robbing innocent women and children of their property.

Cotton-Growing in Kentucky.

There are indications that there will be this year a large increase in the business of cotton growing in this State. The prospect is, however, that cotton will be grown mostly in little patches of a few acres, so as to be of little pecuniary advantage to the grower of general supply. Mr. J. R. Ferrell, a Tennessee refugee, in the neighborhood of Owensboro, proposes to plant thirty acres, as appears in his communication to the Journal, which is the largest we have heard of. Many farmers object to going into the business largely, on the ground that it is an experiment in Kentucky, which is not true. It has been grown in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, and Illinois ever since the early settlement of those States. There are very serious objections, peculiarly against growing patches of a few acres, unless there is a gin and press in the neighborhood which is available. The farmer had better grow no more than a few seeds in his garden as an ornament—for it is an ornament. To pick out the cotton from the seed with the fingers will not pay, even for purposes of domestic manufacture. Many propose to grow a few acres this year as an experiment; if this should succeed, they may afterwards go largely into the business. For this kind of reasoning is fallacious, for after this year the chances are that prices will be down so low that cotton-growing in this State will not be likely to be remunerative. The business may be profitable for two or three years, but probably not longer.

It is barely possible, but certainly not probable, that cotton may be produced in Kentucky at a cheaper rate than has generally been supposed, from improvements in modes of culture, from the acclimation of early-maturing varieties, &c.

Mr. Ferrell states that he saw in Davies and Melan counties, last fall, "cotton growing that would compare very favorably with Tennessee cotton in early maturity; and that one hand can culture from twelve to fifteen acres in cotton; that 'maturing of cotton can be greatly aided by toppling or budding the main or topmost branch of the stalk,' as has been practiced for some years by the planters in Tennessee, and that this should be done as soon as the cotton begins to bloom, by bruising the topmost branches with a stick."

Another mode, which we have understood has been adopted for expediting the opening of the bolls, which there is danger of the crop being caught with an early frost, is to pull up the plants, when the bolls will soon open, if pretty well matured, and the cotton be at once picked.

In an estimate lately published, we allowed eight acres to the hand, while Mr. Ferrell gives twelve to fifteen. But he says nothing of manuring, which we consider indispensable, not only to secure a larger crop, but to expedite the maturing.

We have been assured that cotton seed could be purchased in Tennessee by the quantity for one dollar per bushel, but if the demand for seed should continue, as late appearances indicate, we presume the price may advance. With economical planting, one bushel is sufficient for an acre.

If the negro comes between me and my Government, the negro must go down.

This mode of inviting aggression is like the Trinity doctrine, who, seeing his fellows ducking a proctor, called out, gravely, "boys, don't duck him under the pump." If Lincoln makes no aggression upon slavery in Kentucky it will not be because Mr. Bell has not told him he can, so far as he is concerned, do it with impunity.

The Journal says if the Courier was re-established in its old stand it would find "you may break, you may shatter the vase if you but the stem of the roses will hang round it still."

The lines would be far more appropriate if the New York Tribune, by its denunciations of our neighbor's quasi loyalty, should be established in the Journal's present stand.

It must be borne in mind that the radical candidates in this State, although they may perhaps be expected to use some exertions to have the money furnished the Government properly directed, have no choice, if they fail, but to vote for the appropriation, even when they know it will be used for unconstitutional purposes, as to sustain the present war policy.

According to Republican testimony, there has been \$300,000,000 stolen by contractors since the war began. The Kentucky radicals, who are for voting men and money, are by their convention instructed to vote to feed these rascals. That is about an average tax of fifteen dollars to every man, woman and child in the State.

The President's proclamation makes it the duty of the army to secure in their freedom fugitive slaves from rebel States. The laws of Kentucky treat such persons as fugitive slaves, who, after a certain time, are sold. Here is a direct conflict. Will the radical candidates stand by their State or the proclamation? It is a matter under discussion now at Washington.

THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS.—The paymasters for troops in North and South Carolina have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to repair to their respective stations with money for our soldiers in those States. All of our troops will soon be paid to the first of March, eighty millions of dollars being required for that purpose.

We hope the people will rally to the support of the principles of our Government. The unconditional Unionism of the radical party in Kentucky is open treason to the Constitution, and should be put down. No man who is willing to ignore the Constitution is fit to hold office under it.

LOUIS BOLLMAN, Esq. of Indiana, has been appointed Chief of Agricultural Statistics in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. B. is represented to be a thorough agriculturist and horticulturist, and his appointment, therefore, is likely to give satisfaction to the classes interested.

In his last epistle, Thurlow Weed says: "But for the teachings of the N. Y. Tribune, our country would have been spared half the horrors of this war." Thurlow's own teachings before the war he seems to be uttering obvious of.

The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has ordered the army to aid slaves in certain Southern States in securing their freedom.

The radical party in Kentucky is pledged to an unconditional support of the war. Is not that practical Abolitionism?

We do not wish our position to be misunderstood. We are for voting all the men and money necessary to restore the Union and the Constitution, but not a man and not a dollar for the negroized programme of the Administration.

Ask the next unconditional Union man you meet if he would like to have the Union restored with Jeff Davis as President, and the Confederate Constitution in force in the place of the one our fathers made. He can probably get that.

War and Politics.

The peculiar friends of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, are talking loudly in Washington of his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1864. They seem to regard his success as inevitable. But it is a noticeable fact that in the calculations of these gentlemen for the Presidential Chair, they do not hesitate to declare that the choice of Mr. Chase will be contingent only on permanent disunion since the action for the entire country is entirely out of the question. It is said that Representative Hooper, of Boston, who has purchased a handsome residence in Washington, has already been promised the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in view of the assistance he has rendered Mr. Chase in conducting his financial schemes through Congress.

The Republicans are laboring to "move heaven and earth" in behalf of their cause in the gubernatorial contest now going on in the little State of Connecticut. They have been importing stump speakers from the adjoining States to their assistance. Hon. Wm. D. Kelly and Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles Sumner, of Boston, the Union refugees from Texas, and Hon. Mr. Brady, of New York, are all in the State, advocating the claims of the Administration candidate. The Republicans thus pay an exalted compliment to the fine ability and great popularity of Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, the Democratic candidate, and his triumph will be all the more glorious from having been won over the strong influences used against him. The country will joyously hail his election.

The Democratic gain in the recent New Hampshire elections, the certainty of the success of the conservatives in Connecticut, and the probable election of an anti-Administration man in Missouri, all place in the hands of the Democrats a great many votes. Mr. Noel, recently deceased, was an ardent conservative majority in the next Federal House of Representatives. The Republicans are counting largely upon the return of Emancipationists from Maryland, but their calculations are groundless. Maryland will be thoroughly anti-Administration.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin met at Milwaukee on Friday, and nominated Judge Arthur McArthur for re-election.

The President and his military advisers are represented as being unusually cheerful in view of the prospect of crushing the rebellion at an early day. The condition of the armies at the different theaters of war is regarded as regularly good and ready for decisive and successful action. A great many other people think, however, that the signs of the times are rather dubious. Active operations have been going on at but one point—on the Mississippi—and it is now definitely ascertained that the Yazoo Pass expedition is a failure, and that the Lake Providence canal, by which it was confidently expected to change the current of the Mississippi river, so as to cut off Vicksburg and enable our fleet of gunboats to pass south of that point without being endangered by the rebel batteries, is also a failure.

It is a curious coincidence, too, is a curious failure. But some hope may be entertained that the Sun Flower river expedition, by which it is hoped a portion of our fleet may get into the rear of Vicksburg. We haven't much confidence in the military sagacity of Uncle Abe.

The rebels are growing exceedingly uneasy in view of the alarming scarcity of food in the South. The extra session of the Georgia Legislature assembled at Milledgeville on Wednesday, the 25th ult., and Governor Brown sent in a message, in which he recommends the restriction of the cotton planting to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under a heavy penalty. The necessity for this course is the desperate scarcity of provisions. He recommends that further restrictions be put upon the distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches for that purpose. He opposes the indorsement of the bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia, as calculated to impair the confidence of capitalists and injure the credit of the State at home and abroad. He says it could do the Confederacy no good. He nevertheless urges in favor of a cordial support of the Confederate Government Administration. He desires the Legislature to devise the best plan for furnishing laborers for the State carns carry corn to the destitute portions of the State.

The Democratic Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, have passed a resolution requesting the Democratic State Committee to call a Mass State Convention at Indianapolis, early in this month. The objects of the Convention are thus set forth by the Club:

WHEREAS, By a vote of the last general election the people of the State of Indiana declared against the insane, unconstitutional, and ruinous policy adopted by the party in power, and had the legal voters then and now absent doing military duty been at home said majority would have been increased fourfold;

WHEREAS, The people of Indiana had the right to expect that the Legislature chosen at that election would pass such necessary laws as would give security to the citizen and safety to the State against the encroachments and usurpation of Federal authority, as well as to provide the manner of giving an authoritative expression of this people in favor of a cessation of hostilities, thus taking proper steps toward a national convention looking to a peaceful solution of our extraordinary difficulties; and

WHEREAS, By the revolutionary action of the supporters of the Administration, in the General Assembly, in vacating their seats, so as to enable the secessionists to take the oath and committing treason against the people and the Constitution, thus rendering legislation impossible, and putting it beyond the power of the loyal representatives of the people to provide the necessary appropriations to carry on the State Government, to support its benevolent institutions, to pay the interest on the State debt, to give proper care to her sick and wounded soldiers, to bury upon her own soil and give proper respect to her honored dead, or to afford relief to her people from intolerable oppression by the enactment of wholesale laws; and

WHEREAS, The urgent voice of an outraged people is only to make itself heard and felt; and therefore, to be

Resolved, That it is expedient, and will have

The Revolution in Poland.

The revolution in Poland has at last assumed a definite form that General Langiewicz has been appointed Dictator, and has issued an address to the people summoning them to the "struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism." He recognizes the necessity of establishing a civil government whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the provisional government, and declares "the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting lands to the peasants, with indemnity to the landlords." The civil administration has been entrusted to Poniowski.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia has sent a dispatch, stating that whatever may be the result of the revolution in Poland, the Emperor of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as they continue in "armed insurrection."

The official Warsaw Gazette, of the 6th, publishes an order of the day from the Grand Duke Constantine, enjoining upon the communal authorities greater vigilance in dispersing all insurrectionary bodies and arresting all vagabonds and armed men, and the insurgent bands, but urging that the peasants engaged in making arrests shall use as little violence as possible, and refrain from any arbitrary acts.

The Russian force in Poland, at the latest advice, amounts to 50,000. It is estimated that the number of 10,000 were expected. Warsaw is occupied by 30,000 troops, and the five fortresses by 25,000.

The well-known French writer, Edgar Quinet, has addressed a stirring letter from Switzerland to the Roman Catholic priesthood, urging them to raise themselves on the side of the struggling Poles, and "bring back to life the corpse" of Polish nationality. The issue, he argues, depends upon the attitude of the clergy; they have "a hundred times had acts for despotism"—why not now "give voice for liberty?"

"You know how to make a Vendee against revolution; make a Poland Vendee. Remember what you have been able to do for the cause of the past. Arm yourselves with the same weapons for the cause of the future. Crush us with your victory. I call for it, I salute it, I will recognize it. Take the cross-march at the head. Let your tocsin sound from the top of St. Peter's at Rome. Let it be heard from every corner of Europe, in every city, in every village of Poland, in every people at this signal leave its fields and its homes, and follow you to the death. You will have obtained two things—you will have the glory of having saved a nation and of having 'shipped the illusions of your adversaries.'"

These are his words, not colored or garbled, but taken verbatim from a Republican organ. And it is with such men—false to their God, false to the Constitution, false to mankind—that Democrats are asked to fraternize in "Loyal Leagues!"

On Thursday, the 26th ult., the people of Western Virginia voted on the new State question, and on the adoption of the amendment inserted by Congress in the Constitution of the State. The returns show an almost unanimous vote in favor of the amendment, which, striking out the seventh section of the eleventh article, is as follows:

The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and all slaves within the State, who shall be born after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence thereafter.

A large number of refugees are arriving almost daily in Washington City from Richmond, Virginia. As many as twenty have come in one day. Many of them, we are told, bring certificates from the British Consul at Richmond, declaring them entitled to protection on the ground of allegiance, and the others are chiefly foreigners—Germans, French and the like. In accordance with orders from Maj. Gen. Heintzelman, admission within our lines is refused to all such persons, except they have a pass from his or superior headquarters. Increased stringency is also shown in dealing with the colored refugees, and our lines, upon whom any suspicion of collusion with the enemy can be fixed.

The appearance of these Southern refugees bears evidence to the extreme destitution which now oppresses the rebels. Most of them came plodding through the mud, barefooted and in tatters, bearing their scanty worldly effects in bundles on their backs; mothers leading children, or wearily supporting the burden of infants wrapped within their arms. One poor woman who arrived at Union Mills recently fell exhausted at the end of her painful journey, and gave premature birth to an infant. She was kindly cared for by Gen. Alex. Hays, of Casey's division, in command at that post.

The Albany (New York) Argus, a leading Democratic Journal, in a very able article on "The True Issue before the Country," uses the following significant language:

"The issue before the country is no longer whether rebellion shall be put down and civil liberty maintained, under the forms and guarantees of the Constitution, but whether, in addition to the rebellion in the South, a civil revolution shall be permitted in the North, which shall sweep away the Government, rights and personal liberty. This issue, unright and alarming as it appears to reflecting men, is hardly before the country; and upon its results depend the future of this Government. The struggle is to be a fearful one, but we rely on the good sense and patriotism of the people to conduct it in a manner which shall produce discomfiture to the conspirators and save our country from the additional horrors of intestine war throughout the Northern States."

FACT VERSUS FICTION.—While the Republican Abolition organs are falsely asserting that the people of Texas are not only heartily in favor of the success of the Southern rebellion, but are placing themselves boldly upon the policy of "letting the way" to the Southern rebels, the following public Abolition nominee for the office of Attorney General, has openly declared: "This war has lasted long enough, and I am in favor of letting the South go."

Greely, who first advocated the right of the people to secede, and subsequently counseled a dishonorable peace "on the basis of honorable terms," has intimated these Rhode Island Abolitionists, and their ticket "at the nostrils" of all patriotic men. It is pledged to the issue of "no return of the South, with slavery in the States, and death to the old Constitution."—[Albany Argus.]

ACCIDENT TO MISS SLIDELL.—An English paper says: "A serious accident occurred the other day, on the coast of the English Channel. A young lady was riding on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne with her father, when her horse was frightened by a dog, and she fell from the saddle. Her head struck against the wheel of a carriage, and, on being raised up, her skull was found to be fractured. The young lady is now said, however, to be out of danger."

DISPOSITION OF REBEL PROPERTY.—Solicitor or Whiting, of the War Department, is preparing the necessary instructions for the Treasury Department to carry out the law passed by Congress in reference to the disposition of the rebel property within our lines. As soon as the matter is arranged, the Secretary of the Treasury will appoint proper agents for each State and Military Department, whose business it will be to carry out the law.

HORSE-THIEVES ARRESTED.—On last Thursday night a horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Wesley Nicholson, in Columbia township, Dubois county, Ind. On Friday the thieves were pursued and found near Huroo, Lawrence county, on Saturday morning, where they were arrested. The thieves proved to be two deserters from the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment. Their names are George W. Holland and Jerry Rainey.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.—A Washington letter says: "Within the last ten days forty millions of dollars have been paid to the army, and within another week's time all the soldiers will have been paid off, or orders will have been provided for that purpose, up to March first. Hereafter, if the troops are not paid off regularly it will be the fault of some other department or bureau than that of the Treasury."

INDIAN RAID INTO TEXAS.—The Leavenworth Times learns, by an arrival from New Mexico, that a large body of Indians, including Comanches, Navajos, Pueblos, Mojaves and other tribes, had just returned from an expedition into Texas, where they captured and brought away six hundred head of horses, a large number of cattle, and destroyed property and killed many Texans. It is the rebel of that is being gored now.

There are 1,000 rebel prisoners confined in the Great-Salt Military Prison in St. Louis.

The War on the Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writes, on the 27th ult., as follows:

THE EVACUATION MEMORIAL.
 There are and have been several hypotheses floating about among speculative minds as to the probabilities of the rebels evacuating Vicksburg. Such notions may now be fairly dismissed. We have heard reports that they were evacuating, but they are all groundless. A better place could hardly be found to die by evacuation? What, then, is to be gained by evacuation?

The enemy may evacuate for two reasons—to invade Kentucky, or to seize the Mississippi firmly at some point above—say Memphis or Columbus. In the latter case, they quit their hold upon the lower river; it would be a voluntary severance of the territory which the rebels occupy, and to them. Will they do it for a contingent success in Kentucky? We venture to suggest several reasons known more of military policy than this.

The line of the river affords most be trusted to their progress. Kentucky no longer affords them no danger to the line of communication which connects it with Jackson and all other points of the Confederacy. Texas, perhaps, excepted. Why then, evacuate? A better place could hardly be found to die by evacuation? What, then, is to be gained by evacuation?

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Important News from Somerset.

Lee's Army being Re-enforced.

General Sigel gone to New York.

Gov. Johnson and East Tennessee.

Capture of two Men with Confederate Money.

State of Affairs around Winchester.

From Vera Cruz.

The Attack on Point Pleasant--De-

struction of Property by the

Rebels.

General Sherman in Possession of

Haines' Bluffs.

Elections in Massachusetts.

(Special to the Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.

From the fact that new rebel tents

and camps are appearing in our front, on the

Rappahannock, Union officers conclude that

Lee's army is being materially strengthened

by re-enforcements.

It has been reported, apparently upon trust-

worthy authority, that Gov. Andy Johnson

has been successful in obtaining from the

Government full powers for the liberation of East

Tennessee, and that he has been authorized

to raise troops for this purpose, and to cut off

the rebel supply lines.

It is also reported that the Government

has authorized the raising of a new

regiment of colored troops, and that the

Government is preparing to send them

to the front.

A gentleman who arrived here this evening

from Winchester says that a perfect reign of

terror exists in the surrounding country,

which is caused by the fact that the rebels

are committing depredations upon property

of Unionists.

The President and Secretary of War were

in consultation several hours to-day on matters

appertaining to the appointment of Provost

Marshal. They will probably be announced

to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The steamer Eagle, from Havana March

28, arrived with news from Vera Cruz to

the effect that the French army, which

has been driven directly against Puebla,

has been driven back, and that the

French have captured the famous

guerrilla, Camacho, who has been fighting

ever since their arrival in Mexico.

The troops which have been driven back

from Puebla have been driven back

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FOR SALE AND RENT.

For Sale Cheap.

A NICE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE

with four rooms, bath, and

stable for rent, at 100 West 10th

street, between 10th and 11th

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